

LORD (JOHN)

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

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Cure for Cancers, Scrofula and Tumors, Abscesses, Felons,  
Boils, Corns, &c., &c., with a Plaster, Healing Salves,  
and Internal Medicines.

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A safe and effectual cure for the above-named diseases, if within  
the reach of human means, may be obtained, by personal  
application to the subscriber, at his OFFICE,

No. 104 1-2 FEDERAL STREET, PORTLAND,

(Nearly opposite the Elm House.)

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Also....Information, Advice or counsel, relative to all Chronic  
affections and diseases of the blood and humors, Nervous  
affections, &c. &c. TERMS REASONABLE.

✓  
JOHN LORD.



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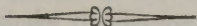
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## TO THE PUBLIC.



To convince the public at large, and especially the afflicted, that the advertising Card, which comprises the title of this pamphlet is not a *hoax*, or pompous display in advertisement of what is not *true in fact*; and also to show the estimation in which this method of Surgical operation and cure is held, by those who have had the best possible opportunity to know and judge of both its character and effects, the following Certificates are annexed. Let them be read. They are all from respectable and credible persons, and are a fair *specimen* of my success in practice for the last fifteen years. I hesitate not to say, I *can* and will give as good satisfaction in every case of *Surgical* operation, as is expressed in the following certificates—or remunerate the sufferer to his satisfaction, for my blunders or mistakes. The secret of my success, lies not so much in the peculiar character, or superior excellence of the remedies I use, over those used by others, as it does in a *true philosophy* and pathology of *man*, and of his *health* and *diseases*, their nature, origin, cause and occasion, especially is this true of Cancers—Tumors—Scrofula—Nervous Affections—of Tetters and all Chronic affections and humours.



As a false philosophy must necessarily, lead to false practice, I deem it no difficult task to convince the common sense of the common people, that the too free, or irrevelent use of even the *best medicines*, is injurious—very injurious indeed. How much more then of the thousand and one, deadly, and destructive things, called medicines, which are blindly administered by the dictates of false pathology. *Something, it is thought, must be done*—and a recipe, couched in latin, is sent to the apothecary, and the patient gets and takes, he knows not what. All tumors—cancers and tubercular affections are declared and believed to be mere “local evidences of a general vitiation of the system.” Hence, *constitutional* treatment is recommended and resorted to, in all cases of tumor and tubercular affections whether Scrofulous, Schirhus, fungoid, ensysted or whatever else—a false philosophy throws them all alike into the dark, and dictates a blind *hit* or *miss* treatment, in an endless dosing with *regular, botanic, patent* or *quack* medicines—not much matter what! In most cases all is irrevelant, and consequently injurious in more ways than one—but more especially is this true of malignant tumours, in that, the day of salvation is nearly lost by the whiling away of time. But more of this in the sequel. Now for the Certificates.

The first eight of the following Certificates were given or sent to me, at or soon after their date, and published in Boston, in the spring of 1841, at which time all the persons named in them were alive and well, except the old lady, No. 7, who had died, but not of her Cancer, but as I was informed, of another disease,



## CERTIFICATES.

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No. 1. THE first is from a very respectable gentleman, a Dry Goods merchant, of the society of Friends, about sixty-five years of age at the time of the cure ; was afflicted with a cancer, of the class called by Dr. Warren, in his work on Tumors, *Lepoides*. When I last saw him, which was about a year and a half since, there had been no appearance of return of the disease.

*Newport, 4th mo. 1st, 1835.*

I the subscriber of Newport, in the State of R. I., having been for some years afflicted with a humor in my cheek, just below my eye, which terminated in a round cake or tumor, resembling a Cancer, which began to be troublesome by itching, and a darting sensation in my eye, which was alarming, I applied to John Lord, who administered his Plaster, which killed the humor in a few hours ; he then put on his soft plaster, which in a few weeks took it all out, and healed the same without pain, (more than the bite of a fly, if so much.) I have had no unpleasant sensation since from it.

JOB SHERMAN.

No. 2. The second case of scirrus Cancer of the breast in a state of disease, skin puckered but not cracked. It is well described in the certificate. The patient was forty-five years old ; the cure was perfect. I saw her in perfect health, five years after the cure.

*Newport, August 14, 1835.*

To all whom it may concern. This may certify, that I was afflicted with a Cancer in the breast ; was exceed



ingly alarmed, and expected to die ; dreading the operations of the knife, and having but little confidence that it would help me at all. I despaired of life. In this situation, I heard of Mr. Lord's mode of cure, by a plaster. Encouraged by his success in other cases in town, I was induced to apply to him for help. I did apply, and am well. The tumor or bunch in my breast was very large, so that it was necessary to remove one half of the breast. This was done, and with much less pain than it would be thought possible that it could have been. In eight weeks from the first application, it was healed perfectly sound, and is to this day, apparently, perfectly well. I feel under the greatest obligation to praise God for my deliverance, as I esteem it, from the grave, and feel it my duty most heartily, to recommend to others the same method I have pursued. I could easily write much more ; and should be happy to relate to any one afflicted or interested, all the circumstances attending from first to last.

LYDIA HALL.

No. 3. The third is well described in the certificate; was of the class of Cancers, called by Dr. Warren, *Fungus Hæmatodes*. He was about forty years of age ; a well known and respectable citizen of Newport, R. I.,

Newport, August 14, 1835.

This may certify to all concerned, that I was afflicted with a Tumor on the fore part of my neck ; it had the appearance of a Cancer, and had become diseased. It was, before it became diseased, of the size, and had some of the appearance of a common wen on the head.



I now believe it was a Cancer, and would probably have ended my days. While in this situation, I heard by a man who had been cured by Mr. Lord, of his remedy, and applied to him. He hesitated at first, and gave me but little encouragement ; but finally concluded to try. He did try, and succeeded. In a few weeks the sore was all healed, and I remain perfectly well to this day. But little pain attended the operation. I have no doubt but this is the best mode of curing these tumors, that exists in the world. I would most cheerfully recommend both Mr. Lord and his art, to all who have the misfortune of being afflicted in this way.

WILLIAM STEVENS.

No. 4. The fourth is a certificate of the removal and cure of two *Adipose Tumors*. The cures are well described, and no further remarks need be made concerning them.

*Newport, August 14, 1835.*

This may certify, to all whom it may concern, that I was afflicted with two Tumors, one of the size of a turkey's egg, the other but a little smaller ; that I was very much concerned and alarmed about them. I consulted physicians, who said they should be removed, and I had agreed with a surgeon to remove the largest, when I providentially heard of Mr. Lord's mode of cure, and applied to him. In a few hours, with very little pain, he entirely removed the largest. The sore healed in a short time, and I have remained perfectly well ever since. I have since had him remove the other in the same manner. That is also well. I can most surely



recommend this mode of cure for these things as altogether preferable to any of which I have ever heard. Had I another, or any number more, I should most surely pursue the same course, if it was within my reach.

DEBORAH BROWN.

No. 5. This was rather an anomalous tumor; not an enlarged gland, but an unnatural growth of flesh, very brittle, and full of blood. It was a difficult and very important operation. I have since had two or three similar cases. She is still living, and has never been troubled with this disease since the cure, now six years.

*Fairhaven, December 3, 1835.*

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with a Tumor under my ear, which grew gradually for ten years, until it became larger than an egg; and has recently been removed, and perfectly healed in eight weeks, by the Rev. J. Lord.

MARY STEVENS.

No. 6. This was a large Adipose Tumor; the operation difficult and important, on account of its location. The man, and the case, are well known in all the region in and about New Bedford.

*New Bedford, 3d mo., 3d, 1841.*

This may certify, that I had a large Tumor on my face, which became very troublesome on account of its size; and after several trials by plasters to eat it out, without success, I applied to Mr. John Lord, who applied his plaster, and in a few hours it produced the desired



ed effect, which former plasters could not do, though applied seventy-five successive days, causing great pain. This operation by Mr. Lord, was performed about six years ago, and I have felt no inconvenience from it since. I have also known a number of persons being cured of Cancers and other Tumors, by Mr. Lord. I think he possesses an art which is of great value to those afflicted with Cancers and Tumors of all kinds.

JAMES TRIPP.

No. 7. No case could, seemingly, be more hopeless than this, yet it was successful. This lady has since died; but not, as I was informed, by a return of her complaint. The certificate is her own artless tale, and an expression of her feelings at the time.

There are, probably, but few cases as far advanced as this, which can be cured. The favorable symptoms attending it, were, First, it was manifestly a local and not a constitutional disease. Second, it began in the cellular substance near the skin. Third, its discharges had been outward, under the action of a very mild salve. Had it been prevented from discharging its humors, by drying up the surface with mercurial or astringent applications, it would, no doubt, have proved fatal long before the time when I first saw it.

*Westport, April 20, 1836.*

This certifies, that I have been lately cured, by Rev. Mr. Lord, of New Bedford, of a Cancer in my right breast. The facts in the case I deem so important to the public, and are so interesting to me, that I feel it a duty



to communicate them for the good of others. I am now seventy-three years of age : my cancer commenced over ten years ago. When first perceived, it was of the size of a garden pear. It continued to enlarge and harden, and ulcerate, till it diseased the whole breast. It had been a running eating sore over three years last past. I had not entertained the least hope of ever being any better, after it became a sore, till I saw Mr. Lord. He thought a cure *possible*, though the physicians and all my friends, as well as myself, thought it utterly impossible. As I had nothing to lose in the case, and possibly something, yea *much* to gain, I finally concluded to have an operation. I proceeded and am now, to all appearance well. The whole breast was removed. What the final event in my case will be, I know not, but I am heartily glad that I had courage enough to risk an operation. I had done every thing for it in the ten years, that I could hear of, as good, but to no purpose, till I went to Mr. Lord. I would most certainly recommend all who are thus afflicted to apply to him. Should I be attacked again, I should thus do. I have the utmost confidence in this mode of cure. I had had but little rest day or night, for three years; but since the operation, which occupied but a part of two days, I have had no pain worth mentioning. I feel already most amply paid for all my trouble and expense.

HANNAH PETTYS.

Attest, WM. G. SOULE,

LYDIA SOULE,

MARY DEVOL.

No. 8. This case is well and truly described. This lady is about fifty years of age, not married. She came



to my house on the 4th of January 1841, and returned home on the 27th. This is a fair specimen of what has generally occurred, and will doubtless occur, other things being equal, as the result of my mode of curing cancers in the breast..

*Wenham, March 10, 1841.*

Prompted by a sense of gratitude to God, and of duty to my fellow men, I make the following statement of facts. About two years since, I observed a small tumor, on the lower side of my left breast, just under the skin. When first observed, it was not larger than a garden pea. It gradually increased, both in size and soreness, until the whole breast was involved in a hard lump. It then turned purple on the surface, scurfed over, cracked, and discharged a small quantity of yellowish fluid. I was now convinced, as also was my physician, that it was a marked case of malignant Cancer. It was very painful. I was otherwise out of health, and much troubled in mind, having very little hope of ever being any better.

In this situation, I providentially became acquainted with Rev. Mr. Lord, who was supplying a destitute church, for a few Sabbaths, in the neighborhood of my residence. On examination he thought it *possible* for me to be cured. I immediately put myself under his care, and by the blessing of a kind and gracious Providence, I am now restored to much better health than I have known for several years past. The whole breast was removed. The operation was painful, but endurable. The plaster was on in all, twenty-four hours, occu-



pying a part of each of five days. Were I placed back in the same situation as when I went to Mr. Lord, I should most certainly, without hesitation, put myself under his care ; but should never submit to an operation by the knife. I have no doubt at all but mine was a case of real malignant scirrus cancer, and far advanced, but now perfectly cured. Should it prove otherwise, I shall, if the Lord will, go to the same place for help again.

I feel it my duty to say further, for the information of persons afflicted as I was, that the utmost confidence may be placed in the skill and judgment of Mr. Lord, and in his medicines and method of cure.

MARY HIGGINS.

Attest, WILLIAM HIGGINS.

No. 9. The following certificate, I received in a letter from Dr. Morton, of one of the Provinces, which I do not recollect, dated at Houlton, January 1844. I providentially met with him, in the October previous, and cured him of a Cancer of the description called "Lepoides"—the rose cancer.

*Houlton, Jan. 10, 1844.*

I deem it a duty incumbent on me as a Philanthropist to make the annexed statement, respecting a Cancer or cancerous affection, with which I had been afflicted more or less, for more than two years. It being so situated that I could not well examine it myself. I showed it to several physicians, but they all seemed at a loss or unwilling to give it a character, or to proscribe for its removal. Happening to meet with Rev. Mr. Lord, in Oldtown, a few months since, I showed it to him. He at once characterized it from its origin, and showed me



what I am convinced would have been its fatal termination. Being informed of his mode of cure, I applied to him for relief. He applied his plaster which was a little severe at first, but in too hours the pain wholly subsided, resulting in the manifest extermination of the diseased part. It healed kindly, and is apparently well. Justifying exactly the description of all its operations, through every stage of the process, as given by Mr. L. in our first conversation.

T. MORTON, M. D.

No. 10. Was from Capt. A. Parker, of Bangor, a gentleman too well known to multitudes at Bangor, and elsewhere, to need any commendation.

*Bangor, August 23, 1846.*

I hereby certify, to all concerned, that I was afflicted with a Cancer on the lip, for one year, when it became troublesome. I called on Mr. Lord, and was constrained to have him use his plaster, rather than to have the knife used. In two hours, the plaster had done its work, completely taking out the cancer, and with little pain.— Since that time, I have witnessed three or four similar operations, and I do most cheerfully recommend Mr. Lord's Plaster, to all thus afflicted.

ALDEN PARKER.

No. 11. Speaks for itself, and needs no commendation, and so of all which follows :—

*Bangor, August 21, 1846.*

*To all afflicted with Cancers or cancerous Affections !*

This may Certify—That two years ago last April, having taken a violent cold, I was attacked by soreness



on my lip, which I at the time thought to be only what is generally termed a cold sore ; but by its long continuance, my friends as well as myself, was constrained to believe that it was a Cancer or a cancer tumor—it continued to enlarge gradually with but little soreness or pain, until January 1845 ; my friends all the while entreating me to have it removed by the knife ; but being informed by a friend that Elder John Lord, of Oldtown or Stillwater, had a preparation whereby he removed Cancers—and he also assured me of his skill in several operations he had known him to undertake. I was induced to apply to him—he told me it was within reach of cure, and that he thought he could affect a cure—he accordingly applied his Plaster and in six hours it was entirely removed and with much less pain than I had anticipated. Since that time my lip has been well, and should another instance of the same kind occur, I should immediately apply to him, and would most cheerfully recommend all who are thus afflicted to do so. Mr. Lord is a man in whom I have the utmost confidence—and would cheerfully recommend him to the public, and also his Plaster for the removing of Cancers, as being *safe, easy and expeditious* under his hand.

EBER STEWARD.

*Dover, June 14, 1849.*

This may certify, to whom it may concern—That I was afflicted with an undoubted case of Cancer on my face ; which has been cured in a very satisfactory manner, by the Rev. Mr. Lord, of Portland.



He also, at the same time, cured one on a neighbor, of longer standing than mine, and one which had been long tampered with, even till it was thought incurable, and no doubt was so, except to Mr. Lord ; but a perfect cure succeeded the operation.

I have the utmost confidence both in Mr. Lord, and also in his method of curing cancers.

TAYLOR PAGE.

P. S. The above was done more than a year since, and all is well.

*Dover, June 15, 1849.*

This may certify to all concerned—That I have lately been cured by Dr. Lord of Portland, of a bad Cancerous affection on the side of my neck. It was a black fungus sore having had its origin from a natural mark ; I have no doubt but it would soon have ended my days, had I not providentially have fallen in with Dr. Lord. I had been in the hands of one of the best physicians in these parts for several months ; but was getting worse and worse.

I have the utmost confidence both in the skill of Mr. Lord, and in his mode of curing Cancers, removing tumors and in a word, of every thing which he professes to *know* or *do*, in his business.

AUGUSTUS STACKPOLE.

*Dover, N. H. June 14, 1849.*

This may certify, to whom it may concern : That I witnessed yesterday morning, a surgical operation, for the removal of a tumor of considerable size from the



person of my wife; which operation was very skillfully and carefully performed by the Rev. Mr. Lord. of Portland. Upon the day before, after an examination of the tumor, and a declaration of what he thought its nature, color, and condition, he made an application of what he calls his "Caustic Paste," which he uses antecedent to his knife, for destroying the sensation. We found the tumor exactly as described by Mr. Lord, its removal being accomplished as easily, as we think possible. I would most cheerfully, and heartily recommend all persons afflicted with Cancers, tumors, wens, &c. &c., to avail themselves, if possible, of the counsel and assistance of Mr. L., in obtaining a cure.

Respectfully, &c.

THEODORE LITTLEFIELD.

*Portland, June 28, 1849.*

The undersigned takes pleasure in certifying to the skill and ability with which Rev. John Lord, removed from his lip (mostly on the inner surface) a fibrous tumor, which had increased to such a size before removal, as to much disfigure his face, and render the necessary motions and functions of the mouth difficult and disagreeable. The operation was performed in the most satisfactory manner to me, with as little pain as possible, and the wound has rapidly and kindly healed.

I can but express my hearty gratitude to Mr. L. for his aid in this nice matter, and feel a perfect confidence in recommending him to all who may be troubled with tumors of any of the varieties, as a man fully competent by theory and practice, to relieve them from these disagreeable "comforters."

LEMUEL MOODY.



## REMARKS.

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HAVING practiced now seventeen years, with the most satisfactory success, I could collect, if necessary, certificates without number, speaking the same language as these ; but they are not needed. Having discovered the true nature, character, cause, occasion &c., of these affections, I find no difficulty at all, in curing, in multitudes of cases, what no other man living could do.

The greatest proportion of the deadliness and terror of all malignant diseases, lies in our ignorance of *what they are* ; false philosophy, pathology, and diagnosis, *or none at all*, is the *bane* of the healing art, and gives diseases almost the whole of their dread and power.

*Fever*, for instance, is emphatically the great destroyer of the human race—"if we except" says Van Swieten, one of the best authorities, "those who perish by a violent death, and such as are extinguished by mere old age, and which indeed, are few, almost all the rest, die either of fever or diseases accompanied with fever." Yet fever, it can be *demonstrably* shown, is not *one jot* better understood, or better treated in London, Philadelphia or Boston, than Cancers, Scrofula, or Tumors ! The true philosophy of CORNS, even, is a thing as unknown to the Medical and Surgical world as that of *Conscience* is to the Theological or *Consciousness* to the Philosophic ! ! They all are well known, and yet *unknown*. The key of the knowledge of what are the *first principles* of matter, motive-power and mind—of health and diseases, both of the physical and moral man. either has never been pos-



sessed by man, or it has long since been lost. But has fate locked it up forever? Is it lost in the labyrinth of transcendentalism, so as to be as unattainable as if lost in the depth of the ocean? I answer, no, *verily*!! I have, Providentially, discovered it, and can most certainly supply the great desideratum, and will do it, as soon as *time* and *means* will permit

(See the prospectuses for a book and paper.)

My "Family Salve," and "Salt Rheum Ointment," which I am now putting into the market, I have proved by seventeen years practice, to be among the most *convenient* and excellent articles ever used, for the purposes denoted by their labels. They are warranted to make a convert of every user, who will give them a *fair trial*.

The Family Salve, should be found in every family, and on board of every ship, and indeed, wherever a *poultice* (for I invariably use it as a substitute for poultice so much so that I have not ordered a poultice in my practice for years, and simply because this is better,) or where any external dressing is needed. It is a *Scientific*, *harmless*, and an *excellent* Simple Cerate. Try it!

The Salt Rheum Ointment, may be used with it, or without it as circumstances may indicate.

[ See their Labels.]

My "*Caustic Paste*," is a perfectly harmless and safe thing, in *SAFE HANDS*—and in *safe hands ONLY*. No man, (M. D's., not excepted,) unacquainted with the *Science* I teach, or experienced in its use, are competent to use it *safely*, or properly. It is hoped no man will attempt it, and that no patient will permit it, even for the cure of Corns; to say nothing of Cancers and Tumors.



*Competent* practitioners will soon be supplied, so that the afflicted shall be accommodated, instead of being *hoaxed*.

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The following is an editorial from the Editor of the Bangor Whig and Courier, and like all the productions from his pen, is definite, and intelligible, needing no commendation or explanation. The same is true of an editorial from the pen of the Ed. of the Eastern Argus.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CANCERS TUMORS,  
ABSCESSSES, &C. &C.

Dr. John Lord of this city, whose card may be seen in another column, seems to have adopted an acceptable theory regarding the pathology of cancers and tumors; and also a successful and easy method of treatment. His theory and practice have met with the hearty approval of some of the first medical men in the State, and his treatment has received the approval of a large number of patients which he has operated upon. Without the use of Chloroform, he removes tumors, some of them very large and obstinate, with but trifling pain, with little use of the knife, and with very trifling or no discharge of blood.

We had a wen removed by him on Friday, without pain, and with the spilling of only a few drops of blood. We have heard Dr. Lord explain his theory and we give it as our deliberate opinion, whatever others may deem it worth, more or less, that his system will become, in time, as it deserves to do, the prevailing method with surgeons, in the treatment of cancers and tumors.



Our advice to all afflicted with tumors is to avail themselves of the Doctor's skill while he remains in the city,

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*From the Eastern Argus.*

### IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Under this head, we have for the past few weeks inserted an advertisement for Rev. JOHN LORD, in which he professes to have arrived at the "true philosophy and pathology of Tumors and Cancers in all their variety, involving their origin, nature, character, causes, occasions and tendencies—curableness or incurableness."—and also to a successful treatment and cure, "whereby they may be, in all curable cases, removed, of whatever size or (external) location, without the use or *need* of chloroform, or the patient's feeling the knife at all."

Feeling some curiosity in a matter of so much utility, to the suffering, we took occasion to visit his room a few days since. We found there, many results of his operations for the last two years, in the shape of a large collection of tumors, cancerous and otherwise, of all sizes and characters—carefully preserved in alcohol—from one weighing *six and a half pounds* ! down to those weighing but an ounce ; taken from the surface of nearly all parts of the body. We were surprised and delighted at this unquestioned evidence of his success. The large one named, was taken from a lady's breast, with but little pain, after she had concluded, by all other advice, that the chance of life were only equal with that of death, from an operation under the knife. She is now a hearty, well woman, and suffered but little in the operation. It



is a huge excrescence, and covered one side of her breast upward to the shoulder. A four quart jar holds it, by being crowded in. There was also one which had its origin in the eye, covering one side of the face, like a great tomato. It is now safely contained in a jar.

So we might go on to enumerate ; but we would rather those interested, would visit Mr. Lord, and see and hear for themselves. Though not very susceptible in these matters, on hearing his explanations, and seeing his tangible evidences of success, we could but say, "It is wonderful !"

A lady in this city, much troubled with a tumor in the back, called on him a few weeks since ; he withdrew it in the morning of the day, and she waited upon her table at dinner of the same day. A man living in the vicinity, with a lump in the back of his neck—bending his head forward—came in a few days since, had it withdrawn, with scarcely any inconvenience—left with his head erect, and went about his business.

Mr. Lord, is equally successful in the treatment of SCROFULA, in all its varieties.

All our citizens, know Mr. LEMUEL MOODY, the glazier—and also, that he has had for a long time a troublesome tumor on the inside of his upper lip. It has much increased of late, and was a source of annoyance and deformity. After talking with Mr. Lord, we fell in with Mr. M., and invited him to walk up to Mr. Lord's room. He did so—and he told him the deformity was removable—so fixing on Thursday, we went in with some friends, and saw it done. It was a fibrous tumor.



Being in the mouth, his preparation prior to dissecting it out, could not be fully applied ; and more pain and blood therefore ensued, than is usual in his operations. It was withdrawn satisfactorily to all parties. With true benevolence, he said, "I charge you nothing, if you have nothing to give me." Mr. Lord has been, more or less engaged in this business, for seventeen years ; although his collections run back only the last two years.

We call attention thus particularly to this matter, for the cause of humanity. We have no other interest in it. Many persons are carrying troublesome tumors and cancers about with them, which are making their lives miserable, and hurrying them to the grave. To all such, we say, converse with this gentleman. He is a candid, intelligent, concientious man. If he can help you, he will tell you, and explain how. If he cannot, he will not experiment upon you, for his own gratification.

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## THE SURGICAL OPERATION.

MESSRS. HOLDEN & SANBORN:—I observed in your paper of a late date, a notice of a Surgical operation recently performed in Lowell, Mass., for the removal of a Steatomatous, or Adipoise (i. e., fatty) Tumor, said to have been situated on the gluteus maximus muscle, (i. e., on the upper and outer part of the thigh and nates.) By the terms, "situated on the muscle," is



doubtless meant, that the tumor grew *upon*, and *out of*, the muscle, the same as a knurle or fungus grows on or out of a tree, &c. The operation is pronounced by the writer, who was an invited guest, and observer of the same, to have been "a most delicate, skilful and successful operation," and to have occupied twenty-six minutes—to have required a great deal of cutting, &c.,—and was done under the influence of that wonderful agent, Ether ;—that the tumor weighed two pounds and one ounce ; that there were present seven other physicians ; and that all agreed that the operation "developed a highly creditable degree of surgical skill, &c. To all of which you reply, "Bro. Lord would have done that job to a charm, and without such an array of M. D's." I reply, *yes, verily !* The writer is the person you call "Bro. Lord," and the tumor you saw at my office weighing over two pounds, was taken from the lower part of a lady's back—say three or four inches higher up than the one at Lowell ; and in a worse place to remove ; yet it was removed in about three minutes, in the presence of two females only, (who merely looked on,) without drawing more than half a wine glass full of blood—the patient not feeling the edge of the knife at all ;—yet no ether or chloroform or mesmerism was used or needed. I would further say, that this is my invariable practice in removing tumors of *this kind*, as you have heard, seen, and published. I will engage to remove them by the hundred or thousand, from the face of the "*gluteus maximus*," or any other muscle of the external man, without terror, blood or pain ; and without chloroform or mesmerism. I will also sew up the wound, and pledge



that no inflammation shall ensue, in any case whatever ; and that the wound shall heal without the aid of inward medicines, or any constitutional treatment to prevent erysipelas, or any other form of fever whatever ; the patient not being confined to bed or house, or make any change in diet, and be perfectly well in four, five or six weeks, as the case may be.

The fact that neither Dr. Leach or either of the other seven M. D.'s have any true philosophical or pathological knowledge of the origin, cause, or proper treatment of tumors, is as apparent to me, as that black is not white, or falsehood truth. And as to the character of the operation, I am so far from admitting it to have been "a most delicate, skillful and successful operation," that I pronounce it to have been a miserable butchery—the result of false philosophy and false pathology—a specimen of

" Ocean into tempest tost,  
To waft a feather and to drown a fly."

That Dr. L. and each of his seven coadjutors are learned surgeons, according to the approved standard of surgery in Europe or America, I do not deny or doubt ; but I pronounce the surgery in which they are learned, so far at least as tumors are concerned, to be pseudo—false in theory and horrible in practice—the science merely of the *butcher* and *cook*—[chloroform producing for the surgeon a temporary death.] May the time come, and that speedily, when we shall have a better philosophy of man, both as a physical and moral being ;



—then shall we have a better philosophy of both health and diseases, and of course of the manner of treating them.

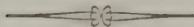
Respectfully,

Yours,

JOHN LORD.



# QUESTIONS.



I rarely converse with a person upon the subject of Cancers, but more or less of the following questions are proposed—and answered as follows :

1. Can a *real* Cancer be cured ? I answer, most certainly—not only *many* but *most* of those which appear upon the surface of the body, in the skin, cellular membrane, or even in the glands and muscles, if taken in hand in time, or before their poison becomes so diffused as to be out of reach, can be *permanently* cured.

2. Have *you* ever cured any, or known them to be cured, so as not to come again ? I answer, I certainly have, very many.

3. Is a Cancer an *hereditary* disease ? I answer, from fifteen years close observation, and diligent inquiry, I have derived no evidence that it is ; but to the contrary that it is not.

4. Do not Cancers often return, after removal ? Ans. if the disease is but *partially* removed, it will immediately develope itself again ; if wholly removed it



will not. The same person *may* have another Cancer in another place, or even in the same, but not in consequence of the removal of the first.

5. Are not Cancers a constitutional disease, and in the blood? Ans. Not in the sense intended by the question. They are a disease to which our nature is *incident*, and there seems to be a *latent* or *inherent* tendency or liability in certain parts of certain persons, and for ought that is known to the contrary in all persons, to this disease; which parts when irritated or excited by injuries, will develop the disease; when other parts even in the vicinity may be injured in the same manner, and no evil result follow.

6. Are not people very often *deceived* upon this subject? Ans. They are—many affections are supposed or feared to be cancers, or cancerous affections which are not, and many which are so in fact, are not feared or even suspected. All tumors are not cancerous, yet most cancers come from tumors of different descriptions.

7. What parts of the body are most commonly affected by them? Ans. There is no part of the body but is liable to be affected, yet the different parts of the face, as the nose, angles of the eyes, and under lip, the female breast, and the glandular system generally, are the parts most commonly affected.

8. What effect have internal medicines, such as *Decoctions, Syrups, Iodine, Scicuta, Cod Liver Oil, &c.* on tumors, cancers and cancerous affections?

Ans. I have never known them to be of any value. They certainly cannot be relied upon, in *any case* what-



ever for a cure, without an operation. The cancer, tumor, or cancerous affection, must be *wholly* removed by the knife, or an efficient plaster, or no final cure may be expected. There is no way in which more people are deceived, or more deeply deceived than by trusting to *iodine, syrups, decoctions* and the like, to cure or mitigate scirrhous tumors, cancers or cancerous ulcers, as every person who has made the trial can testify. This course has ever been and still is, constantly being followed by many, till it is too late to obtain a cure, in the *only possible way*, and the end is inevitable death.

9. Are not Cancers in the breast difficult of cure ?  
 Ans. They are. The female breast is more frequently the seat of this disease than any other part of the body, and when delayed till the tumor is ripe and the organ much diseased, they are rarely cured. All tumors in the breast are not cancerous, yet no woman with a tumor in the breast, however small, should feel herself free from danger, as it is extremely difficult to determine, what are and what are not cancerous. The most experienced surgeons are liable to be deceived. The best mode is to have them removed as soon as possible after they are detected. If they lie *deep* in the breast, the knife is preferable to the plaster, or must be used in connection with it. If taken in time the operation proves successful—if neglected long, it rarely does. When they lie near the surface, as is often the case, the plaster without the knife, is preferred—and in all cases of tumors whatever, if the plaster can affect a cure without the knife it is to be preferred ; if not let them be used together.



10. Can *internal* Cancers be cured? I answer NO.\*

11. How can a person know whether a tumor or ulcer or a diseased part is a Cancer or not? This is a very difficult question to answer, as this disease is so various in its origin and puts on so many appearances, in its progress. Cancers are of various kinds—some are very active and malignant, others are very indolent—not painful—it would be impossible so to describe them, as that persons afflicted would readily know how to distinguish them from other similar affections. If to describe one cancer was to describe them all, it would be easily done, but this is not the case.

12. How many kinds or classes of Tumors are there? Ans. they can be reduced to seven *kinds*; and to eight *classes*. 1. Scrofulous; 2. Scirrhus; 3. Fungoid; 4. Adipose; 5. Fibrous; 6. Encysted; 7 Osseous or bony; 8 Anomalous. This last which I call anomalous is composed of some two or more of the others; as for instance, scrofulous scirrhus and fungoid are often involved in the same diseased part. The periosteal tumors in a state of disease, are fibrous, fungoid and osseous—involving mus-

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\* QUERY—If internal medicines cannot cure internal Cancers, how can they cure those which are external? The truth is, they neither do the one nor the other. They have no power over Cancers or tumors at all. They may soothe our feelings, or for the moment divert our pains by their influence upon the nerves of the stomach, and by consequence of the general system. Further, they may compose and comfort the mind by the hope exerted that the medicine will do us good *ultimately* if not at present. The state of our health is often deeply affected and even changed by our hopes and fears, or faith and disbelief. We have by our mind great power over our health and diseases—our happiness or misery—and indeed over the whole of ourselves for weal or woe.



cle periosteum and bone in a fungus, scirrhus disease—this is Cancer in its worst form.

13. Can a fungus hematodes or soft bleeding Cancer be cured? I answer, *Yes, verily!* and as great a *number* in proportion to the whole which occur, as of any kind. They are always small in their origin — are often *very* superficial, and easily cured by one who understands their *origin, nature, character and tendency*.

14. Are Tumors and Cancers in their variety well understood by the Surgical world, or physicians generally? Ans. Judging by the books they have published, they do not understand them *at all*, — and consequently their practice is decidedly bad — the fundamental pathological doctrine concerning them is “that in all cases they are only the local evidence of a general vitiation of the system.”\*

One of the ablest and best writers, says — “All pathologists who have investigated the subject agree, that no local agency of whatever character can possibly produce one particle of tubercle — that in all possible cases the constitution must lead the way.”\* Now just the reverse of this is the truth. All the writers I have consulted, with one consent, profess to be in almost entire ignorance of the *nature*, origin, cause, &c., of Tumors: and their reported practice shows to a demonstration, that it verily is a fact.

15. Is not Scrofula and Cancer *one* and the same disease, or are they not very nearly allied, originating from the same or much the same cause, an acrid humor in the blood? Ans. They are not the same disease, nor very

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\*Walsh on cancer, edited by J. M. Warren, Boston.



nearly allied, nor do they have the same *cause* or *occasion*; neither do I conceive that either of them have their origin in an acrid humor of the blood, considered as a general mass of fluid in the person affected. The blood and every other humor in the affected *organ* or diseased part, is diseased more or less, of course, and is not in the state it should be; but that the whole mass of the persons blood and fluids is equally diseased or proportionately diseased, I cannot conceive, and have not been convinced. "That all diseases originate in impurity of the blood," — is indeed an old and popular doctrine — but that it is *true*, is very seriously doubted. That Indian pills, narrow dock, winter-green, sarsaparilla, bitter-sweet, sicuta, iodine, calomel, and cod liver oil, arsenic, deadly night-shade, nox vomica, &c. &c., can purify it, if it is so, as is taught and believed by multitudes, is to say the least, doubtful, *very doubtful*. Nature's laboratory, composed principally of the nervous system generally, the external and internal skin, and especially the lungs, liver and venous system, acting according to the laws of nature given for the purpose, is the place, and *here* and *here ONLY*, are the agents to purify the blood.

16. What is Scrofula or the Kings' Evil? I answer, a disease of the glands, especially the lymphatic glands of the neck, arm-pit and groin. In its worst and most malignant forms however, it affects the whole glandular system both external and internal. Its elementary principles are weakness, obstruction, irritation, paralysis and supuration. The fluids of the part being stagnant, become putrid and acrid, and consequently an effort is made by the healthy surrounding parts, to get rid of the diseased



and unhealthy mass; hence the slight fever or inflammation which preceeds supuration. The reason why these tumors and ulcers are so little painful, or not painful at all is, they have but little nervous fiber in them at best, even in health, and what little there was, is now paralyzed and dead. The *want of nervous nourishment*, is no doubt to me the principle cause and occasion of this terrific disease. There is nothing upon which we are more dependent for life, health, vivacity and strength, than that mysterious *agent, fluid, power or energy*, (call it what you will,) I mean the nervous energy or fluid. The blood itself could do nothing without it. This is emphatically as I believe the greatest purifier of the blood, and that which enables the blood to make bones, ligaments, muscles, glands, viscera nerves, skin and whatever else belongs to man. Whether it be electricity, caloric, light or a compound essence of all the primary original elements, I know not — that it is a tremendous, glorious and essential *something*, I most certainly believe, yet cannot fully comprehend it.

17. But is not scrofula occasioned by an acrid humour in the blood? I answer not in the sense intended by the question. The blood itself is a humour—the word humour means a fluid of any kind. The blood like every thing else produced by God, has a standard of perfection, and is susceptible of being in itself perfect according to that standard; it is also liable to be perverted; changed in its elementary principles or impregnated with poisonous or unhealthy matter—it may be affected as to its temperature—be defective in its quality, or obstructed in its passages, &c. &c. And when any of these states oc-



cur, disease in some form may be the consequence. Scrofula may thus happen, but that this is ordinarily the cause, is doubtful to me. Its more general cause and occasion is as I stated in answer to the preceeding question.

18. Is not Scrofula constitutional and hereditary? I answer, it is ordinarily both. It is a law of nature that like shall beget like—a feeble, half-constituted parent or pair, will produce a thing like himself, or themselves. Absence of nerves or feebleness of nerves, will be accompanied with want of nervous energy—of life—health and strength—consequently these glands will not, *cannot* perform their duty, even in the best circumstances, but in times of *trial* and *excitement* by colds, &c. &c., they falter, their lymph becomes acrid coagulates—puts on disease and develops Scrofula or King's Evil. Dosing with the endless variety of patent and other nostrums, now ensues, and commonly finishes the work of death, by their destructive influence upon the nerves and coatings of the stomach and whole alimentary canal, and upon the nervous system generally, and consequently upon the blood and all other fluids, and then upon the muscles and whole person. Thus a false pathology leads the way from feebleness directly all the way down to death.

19. But can Scrofula be cured. Ans. Not always—perhaps however a majority of cases can be cured. That many cases can be, will not be doubted at all, for innumerable cures in all ages, have been effected. Further I am persuaded that a majority of cases of undoubted scrofula are *local*, affecting a few glands only—and not diffused through the system as is commonly supposed. And the question whether they can or cannot be cured is *mainly*



to be determined by the fact of their being or not being *local*, or confined to a few comeatable glands or diffused quite extensively through the glandular system.

Information concerning the *nature* of the disease—its causes and occasions—a knowledge of the condition of the nervous system, and state of general health, diet, exercise a temperate and discreet use of proper medicines, water among the rest, when needed—a prompt removal of the diseased glands, when supuration has occurred—with patience and composure of mind, and *total abstinence* from poulticing, and indiscriminate dosing and ointing with iodine, cod liver oil and syrups, constitute the treatment on which all hope of cure, either from nature or from art, known to me is founded.

I have studied much and long upon this terrific disease, but have never been satisfied with the philosophy and pathology of the disease which I have found in any book or in the practice of any physician. “Heufland, on Scrofula,” is the best work I have seen. I have practiced but little in it ; but have had excellent success in what I have done. I am *now* satisfied that I understand it, and can give as good advice and counsel as any other person, and no man can remove diseased glands and heal the part so well and so satisfactorily to the patient as I can do.

The common treatment of Scrofula in a state of ulceration, and indeed in all its states, is any thing but what it should be.

I will close these remarks, by saying. Cancers in all their variety can be cured—though not all cases.



Tumors in all their variety can be removed—safely and satisfactorily removed without danger—and with or without the use of chloriform.

Most cases of Scrofula can be cured, and that speedily.

Warts and Corns, can be removed and cured with little pain and trouble.

Abcesses of all kinds and especially in the breast—and Scrofulous abcesses, Boils and Carbuncles and Felons, can be opened and cured in a manner to occasion but little trouble or expense.

Counsel on most cases of chronic diseases—especially those which involve and implicate the nervous system, can be obtained on reasonable terms, &c. &c., by calling on the subscriber at his Office, 104 1-2 *Federal Street*, Portland: Where he intends to remain permanently at least for the present.

☞ Office hours from 10 till 12, A. M., and from 2 to 4, P. M., on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's of each week.—Extraordinaries excepted. Information of my whereabouts, always on my Slate, when I am out of the office.

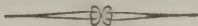
Counsel and advice given on reasonable terms, and on all practicable occasions, either in, or out of my office.

REFERENCES for moral character and general information, may be made to the Methodist Ministers' and people in New England generally.

Letters directed to Portland, will be promptly answered.



# A PROPOSAL.



It is proposed to publish a small Volume of some 300 pages, to be entitled, Thoughts on the Philosophy of Man considered as a physical and moral being;—of his health and diseases both physical and moral. In a series of familiar letters from a father to his son.

By JOHN LORD, *Minister of the Gospel.*

This work is intended as an appeal to the Common Sense of the common people, on the subjects above named. The author, verily believing, that the philosophy of man, both as a physical and moral being, as now taught in the Colleges and schools of both Europe and America, is essentially *defective* and *erroneous* in many of its first assumptions and principles and consequently in its details and developments; exercising a deleterious influence on its votaries in the learned professions, and consequently on all men, has determined after a most severe mental conflict, “to show his opinion,” and appeal from heresy, quackery, error and pseudo philosophy in both high places and low places, to the common sense of the common people, which he considers to be the God-appointed ordeal or true judgment seat for these cases.

The work is designed to comprise, first an introductory epistle, containing a brief statement or outline of the prin-



ciples of logic by which the author governs himself in thinking--reasoning, speaking and writing, and which, if approved of, by those for whom it is intended, as affording the ordeal to which an appeal is made, it is hoped will be adopted and carried out by the common people into, not only the common concerns of life, but will also elevate their thoughts and speculations to higher and nobler things.

Secondly—In the first four letters of the body of the work an attempt is made to give an epitome of the lights and shades—excellencies and defects of all the systems of philosophy, both ancient and modern, which have occupied the attention of the learned world, from Zoroaster to Orpheus. Pythagoras, Plato, and Aristotle, down to the present time; in all which the author has aimed “Nothing to exaggerate, nor ought set down in malice.”

Thirdly—The next nine letters contain a miniature statement of the authors views of the philosophy of man. In which it is contended, that man is a being possessed of a seven-fold nature and character—i. e., that he is an Intelligent, Sensitive, Moral, Pathematical, Social, Religious and Kingly or Political being; and that as a distinct apparatus of Powers or attributes adapted to bring out and develope each of these characters is *absolutely* indispensable, so we find the *fact to be*. An attempt is made to *name* and *number* the distinctive attributes of each apparatus, and to show how each performs its office and does its own work, in its own way, in glorious harmony with the whole.

Fourthly—The work proceeds to speak of man as a microcosm or world in miniature—material and immaterial



possessed of body, soul and spirit, and these words are defined and those subjects explained. An attempt is also made to *name* and *number* the primeval elements of *matter* of which all *materiality*, however modified, was at first composed, and by which it is still replenished and reproduced.

The motive powers by which all motion in heaven, earth or seas, are produced, and the *principles* on which they were ordained to act, and *de facto*, do act, are also stated and attempted to be proved, agreeably to the principles of logic laid down in the introduction.

Lastly—There is a glance at the health and diseases, their nature, causes, occasions and cure, both of the physical and moral man.

The work is designed to be purely elementary—a *multum in parvo*, or much in little. A translation of transcendentalism for the benefit of the *common people*.

The author is not insensible of the fact that the above prospectus will seem very *strange* and extraordinary to the *learned* world ; and be accounted as the ravings of a mad-man—(for even the *learned*—the *wise* and *prudent* are sometimes led astray by prejudice and are induced to judge and censure *prematurely*—to condemn, yea, even anathematise, *unheard*, what they could not at the same time have understood and rejected.) But as my appeal is to the common sense of the common people, I shall pay little attention to the learned or unlearned, unless they *respectfully* address the honorable court.

The above work will be put to the press, as soon as the



number of subscribers shall be sufficient to warrant the publication; and other engagements will permit.

It is also proposed to issue a Periodical, to be entitled—"THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER AND METAPHYSICIAN."

This periodical is designed to vindicate the philosophy contained in the book entitled, "THOUGHTS ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF MAN," &c., in its bearings on all the Sciences and Arts. As false philosophy and false pathology necessarily lead to false and destructive practice, a vigorous effort will be made to aid all concerned in obtaining a correct philosophy, pathology and diagnosis concerning diseases and their cures, both in the physical and moral man.

☞ If a call should be made for the above—they shall be forth coming as soon as possible, and on reasonable terms.

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## CONCLUSION.

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The positions taken, the doctrines advanced and defended in the foregoing pages, the author *verily* believes to be *true* and consequently tenable.—If true they are important truths and ought to be universally known and approved of. If not true, the author declares himself READY—WILLING and ANXIOUS to know their falsity, and to expose and abandon them.

He would further say, he has for some time past used every means in his power to have all his peculiar views *assayed* and if false *annihilated*. He has not as yet found an assayer, who would attempt the work or as-



sign any *good* reason why it should not be attempted by *somebody*.

The volume he proposes to publish contains philosophical views of Man, of Matter—of Motive power and of Mind, *radically* different from any ever before presented for consideration, discussion or adoption by man. The doctrines of health and disease, both physical and moral, and by consequence, of the preservation of health, prevention and cure of diseases, are in the same fix as his philosophic views.

The author is not ignorant of the history and fate of reformers, innovators and especially of the disturbers of ancient land marks, well expressed by Pope :

“ *Truth* would'st thou teach and save a sinking land,  
All will shun, few will aid and *none* will understand.”  
Crowns, coronets, diplomas and wealth, make and sustain the aristocracy in all countries. To these have belonged [*not however by divine right*] the VETO power in reference to all reform.

The times however, (thanks to divine Providence) are changing—a new tribunal has been instituted,—the Court of Common Sense, i. e., the common sense of the common people. This is the only hope, as it is the *dernier* resort of the author of the New Doctrines now offered for consideration and discussion.

The author will close these remarks with a *Caution* to the Honorable Court to beware of the three great enemies of all reform, viz., *Obtuseness*, *Penuriousness* and *Superstition*. They are perfect Camelions—sometimes they appear very *saintly*—sometimes ancient and hon-



orable—they show their Crowns, Coronets, Diplomas—their Gold—the age and honor of their ancestors—their Conservitiveness—their great services rendered to the Commonwealth—their great reverence for “*Law and Order*,” &c. Sometimes they are lawyers in the bar, and sometimes they claim affinity *to*, and affect to show great respect *for* the common people, and plead their own rights to a seat on the Bench—in a word they *are any thing—every thing or nothing*—just as a time-serving policy *instructs* them, or demands of them.

The author is no *respector* of persons or professions, but would respectfully say to any assayer of intellectual gold, who may chance to see this singular pamphlet, and has time and leisure and a disposition to attempt to test the truth of these positions and doctrines, and the ability of the author to explain, defend, or demonstrate them, call and make such enquiries as you please, and thus put a quietus on a blustering disturber of the public tranquility, or aid a Philanthropist in conferring one of the greatest benefits on afflicted, suffering humanity.

Respectfully—the Public's

Obedient Servant,

JOHN LORD.

104 1-2 Federal Street, Portland.

ERRATUM. For *irrevelant* read irrelevant in the 4th and 21st lines of page four.